

44.—STATISTICS OF THE FISHERIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY HUGH M. SMITH, M. D.,

Assistant in charge Division of Statistics and Methods of the Fisheries, U. S. Fish Commission.

PREFATORY REMARKS.

The first satisfactory and reliable census of the fisheries of the United States was taken by the U. S. Fish Commission in 1879-80, under the direction of Dr. George Brown Goode, in the capacity of special agent of the Tenth Census. While in 1870 an effort was made to exhibit the extent of the fishing industry of the country, the attempt was acknowledged to be a failure and the published figures are concededly incomplete. The practical absence of statistical data for an earlier year than 1879 or 1880 is unfortunate, in that no basis for comparison exists between the present condition of some of our most important fisheries and their extent even at a comparatively recent date. A knowledge of the early variations in abundance as judged by the quantity of the catch is especially desirable in view of the marked changes in methods of capture in late years and the agitation of the question of the threatened extermination of certain fishes and other water animals. It is true that in the case of a few important fisheries, as, for instance, the whale and mackerel, certain valuable statistical data for long continuous periods have been furnished by customs-house, State, and private records, but for the great majority of our prominent fisheries and dependent industries and for all our minor branches no statistical information whatever exists showing their extent and importance prior to 1880.

The comprehensive canvass of the fishing industries of the country in 1880, so intelligently planned and so efficiently executed by Dr. Goode and his associates, and the complete statistical information based thereon that was given to the public, constituted an event of extreme importance in the history of our fisheries, independently of the equally valuable and exhaustive descriptive reports based on the same inquiry. These statistics, for their scope and form, as well as for the actual information conveyed, must remain the basis for comparison and the guide for the collection and preparation of future statistical data in the United States.

The importance of statistics in general needs no demonstration, and the value of statistical information regarding the fishing industry is certainly as great as that of any other branch of human enterprise. I may go even further and say that, on account of the uncertainties attending the prosecution of the fisheries and of the peculiar and unique conditions which prevail, there are few, if any, industries the exhibition of whose extent from time to time by accurate statistics is more desirable.

Fishery statistics seem to be particularly valuable and necessary in the United States, where the regulation of the fisheries is vested in so many legislative bodies; where the conditions vary so much in the different States, oceans, and lakes; where the variations in the abundance of certain products from time to time have been so noticeable; where the artificial culture of fish is so generally carried on and is conducted on such a large scale; where international complications over the fisheries have been so important and international relations are so intimate; and where the fisheries occupy such a prominent place among the national industries, on account of the large number of persons who find employment therein and the enormous additions to our food supply resulting therefrom.

The dependence placed upon fishery statistics by those who are connected directly or indirectly with the industry is attested by the avidity with which statistical reports are received and by the frequent demands for such data made on the Fish Commission by the general fishing public, State officers, economists, and national legislators. In the consideration of all important international fishery questions in recent years, in the enactment of State and federal laws affecting the fisheries, in gauging the effects of artificial propagation and the necessity for resorting thereto, statistics have played a very important part.

Mention should be made of the very creditable statistical work being done by several of the States through fish commission boards and industrial and statistical bureaus. Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maryland, and doubtless other States have made valuable contributions to the literature of fishery statistics, and many of the fish commissions have from time to time presented original statistical information of importance in their annual reports.

The figures presented in this paper have been obtained by the U. S. Commission of Fish and Fisheries, and represent the personal inquiries of its statistical field agents. That office has a permanent force trained for the collection and compilation of the statistics of the ocean, shore, river, and lake fisheries of the country, and is better prepared for this work than is the Census Bureau, which takes up the subject only at intervals of ten years and with the services of persons who, as a rule, have had no previous experience in the work and whose interest therein ceases with the disbandment of the bureau.

At an early period in the history of the U. S. Fish Commission the desirability of having full and accurate statistical information concerning our fisheries was realized and in one noteworthy instance, at least, was forcibly exemplified: The absence of reliable figures by which to substantiate the American claims in the Halifax Commission has been generally regarded as one of the prime reasons for the adverse decision of that tribunal and the award of \$5,500,000 to Great Britain.

The necessity for having statistical data was fully appreciated by Prof. Baird, the founder of the Fish Commission and its honored head for seventeen years, and various minor inquiries, such as the means at his disposal would permit, were undertaken by him in the years preceding the Tenth Census investigations. From 1880 to 1885 a small sum was annually appropriated by Congress for carrying on statistical work. For the fiscal years 1886, 1887, and 1888, no special allotment was made by Congress, the general appropriation for the Fish Commission being apportioned among the various branches of the work, at the discretion of the Commissioner. Under this

arrangement, the statistical work received more substantial recognition than had been previously accorded, and in the last year named extended inquiries were made relating to the statistics, methods, and relations of the fisheries. The organization of a separate force for the collection and compilation of statistics may be said to date from 1886, although it was not until the following year that a special division for this work was established. After the death of Prof. Baird, in 1887, ample encouragement was accorded the statistical service by his successors, Messrs. Goode and McDonald, and in 1888 this work was specially noticed and appropriated for by Congress; since that year a specific sum has been annually allotted.

While Congress has thus evinced an appreciation of this work and exhibited a desire to deal liberally therewith, it requires but slight consideration to show that the means and force available for the service are entirely inadequate to properly conduct the investigations and to secure the publication of their results with satisfactory promptness. To place the fisheries statistical service on an ideal basis, which would permit an annual or biennial study of the entire fishing interests of the country, would require a field force nearly five times as large as the present one and an appropriation twice as great as that for 1893. The shore line of the States bordering on the coasts, coast rivers, and Great Lakes is not less than 30,000 miles in length; and there are few long, continuous stretches of beach or shore that do not support fisheries of greater or less importance, the investigation of which requires the personal presence of the field agents. The canvass of the extensive territory in which commercial fishing is carried on can not be accomplished in less than three or four years. This accounts for the fact that the statistics available do not strictly relate to a single year, but apply to the years 1890 or 1892, although, for all practical purposes, the figures may be regarded as representing the present condition of the fishing industry.

The fisheries of the interior rivers and small inland lakes of the United States have never been thoroughly investigated. Even in the exhaustive canvass under the direction of Dr. Goode in 1879-80, no satisfactory account of these fisheries was obtained, owing to lack of time and means, and our entire statistical knowledge of their extent is given in an estimate by Dr. Goode that they are worth about \$1,500,000 annually. This is believed to be much less than the actual figure at the present time, and it would not be especially surprising if inquiries would show that the products resulting from professional and desultory fishing in the minor fresh waters would have an annual value of nearly \$5,000,000. The importance of these inland waters as sources of food supply is great and increasing, and the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries proposes to begin an investigation of their extent, methods, and needs at an early date.

With these prefatory remarks we will proceed to a consideration of the condition and extent of the fisheries of the United States as shown by the figures presented, and will endeavor to interpret, so far as may be necessary, some of the facts brought out in the tables.

GENERAL IMPORTANCE OF THE FISHING INDUSTRY.

The full extent of the fisheries of the United States has not been exhibited by detailed figures since the results of the census of 1880 were published. In the year named the number of persons directly connected with the industry was ascertained to be 131,426; the amount of capital invested in the business was \$37,955,349; and the value of the catch was \$38,683,348. While the increase in the population of the country since that time has naturally led to an advance in the fishing industry entirely independent of the fluctuations in the abundance of economic water animals, few persons are aware of the great importance of the fisheries at present, and still fewer are informed regarding the changes in the development of our fishery resources since 1880.

Compared with many other great national industries, fishing may justly be considered of minor importance. In a number of the coast States, however, this industry ranks among the foremost enterprises. In view of the international questions affecting the entire country which have arisen and are likely to arise in connection therewith, and because of the great amount of attention which the fisheries have received and are still destined to receive from State and national legislatures, fish commissions, and other organizations, fishing deserves to be regarded as one of the leading industries of the nation, and, as such, entitled to the most careful consideration and study.

At the present time, the general extent of the fisheries of the United States, as determined by the investigations carried on by the U. S. Commission of Fish and Fisheries, is as follows:

Persons employed	182,376
Capital invested.....	\$58,245,406
Value of products	\$45,312,818

THE FISHING POPULATION.

While the statistics show that the number of persons in the United States directly connected with the fisheries is under 200,000, when cognizance is taken of the large number of people engaged in various other occupations directly or indirectly dependent upon the fisheries and of the fishermen's families who are immediately supported by their labors, it is safe to assume that the fishing industries of the United States give support to over 1,000,000 men, women, and children, or about 1 person in every 65 of our population.

Of the persons connected with the fishing industry, 37,800 are vessel fishermen, 105,000 are shore and boat fishermen, and 39,200 are shoresmen and factory hands.

The State having the largest number of persons employed in the fisheries is Maryland, where 39,900 people are directly associated with the fishing industry, chiefly in the oyster-packing business. The State with the next largest fishing population is Virginia, which is credited with 23,595 persons, a majority of whom are connected in some way with the oyster industry. Massachusetts follows Virginia with 17,025 persons, more than half of whom are vessel fishermen, a class more numerous here than in any other State. Maine ranks next to Massachusetts; its fishing population numbers about 15,100. Other States having more than 10,000 fishery employes are New York, with 13,750; New Jersey, with 10,435; and North Carolina, with 10,275.

Of the geographical regions, the most important as regards the number of fishery employes is the Middle Atlantic, where about 90,700 persons are engaged, of whom 17,750 are vessel fishermen, 54,600 are shore and boat fishermen, and 18,350 are shoresmen. The next important region is New England, which has 37,000 fishing population, consisting of 14,300 vessel fishermen, 13,400 shore and boat fishermen, and 9,300 shore hands. The other sections, in the order of their rank, are the Pacific States, including Alaska, with 16,800 persons; the South Atlantic States with 16,000; the Gulf States with 12,000, and the Great Lakes States with 9,750.

The following table shows, by States and geographical sections, the number of persons employed in the different branches of the fishing industry:

Persons employed in the coast and Great Lakes fisheries of the United States.

States.	Vessel fishermen.	Shore and boat fishermen.	Shoresmen, factory-men, etc.	Total.	States.	Vessel fishermen.	Shore and boat fishermen.	Shoresmen, factory-men, etc.	Total.
New England:					Gulf:				
Maine	2,608	6,840	5,680	15,128	Florida	1,085	2,784	466	4,335
New Hampshire	135	210	28	373	Alabama	93	416	109	618
Massachusetts	10,175	4,178	2,672	17,025	Mississippi	203	487	1,031	1,721
Rhode Island	403	954	227	1,584	Louisiana	332	3,276	460	4,068
Connecticut	992	1,213	710	2,915	Texas	84	1,032	161	1,277
Total	14,313	13,395	9,317	37,025	Total	1,797	7,995	2,227	12,019
Middle Atlantic:					Pacific:				
New York	2,346	7,858	2,042	12,246	California	1,850	3,007	569	5,426
New Jersey	2,337	7,560	536	10,433	Oregon	90	2,651	1,459	4,200
Pennsylvania	295	1,015	310	2,220	Washington	376	3,010	910	4,296
Delaware	109	1,692	446	2,247	Alaska	346	1,012	1,491	2,849
Maryland	8,942	19,867	11,735	39,544	Total	2,662	9,680	4,429	16,771
Virginia	4,308	16,027	3,260	23,595	Great Lakes:				
Total	17,737	54,619	18,329	90,685	New York	32	1,346	120	1,498
South Atlantic:					Pennsylvania	95	250	58	403
North Carolina	426	7,052	2,796	10,274	Ohio	192	1,733	813	2,738
South Carolina	74	2,503	124	2,701	Michigan	250	2,693	400	3,343
Georgia	64	1,357	201	1,622	Indiana	5	80	.....	84
Florida	6	1,305	230	1,541	Illinois	12	309	65	386
Total	570	12,217	3,351	16,138	Wisconsin	126	956	143	1,225
					Minnesota	19	17	15	51
					Total	731	7,393	1,614	9,738
					Grand total	37,816	105,299	39,267	182,376

One of the most interesting questions connected with the consideration of the fishing population is the extent to which persons of foreign citizenship engage in our fisheries. Especially important is a knowledge of the foreign element in the fishery marine. The inquiries on which the present paper is based have been addressed to this subject in every region. It appears that the largest proportion of foreigners is found in the vessel fisheries of the Pacific States. The vessels sailing from South Atlantic ports are manned wholly by citizens. The percentage of foreigners in the vessel fisheries of the entire country is 21. In the New England States the vessel fishermen consist of 71 per cent United States citizens, 15 per cent British provincials, and 14 per cent other foreigners, chiefly Portuguese. Ninety-two per cent of the vessel fishermen of the Middle Atlantic States are native-born or naturalized citizens, the 8 per cent of foreigners being made up largely of Germans, Swedes, and Norwegians. Natives of the Bahamas and other British possessions constitute 34 per cent of the vessel-fishing population in the States bordering on the Gulf of Mexico; 13 per cent of

other foreigners in the same region are chiefly Spaniards. On the Pacific coast, only 44 per cent of the vessel fishermen are United States citizens; 15 per cent owe allegiance to the British flag, and 41 per cent are of other nationalities, Austrians, Norwegians, Swedes, and Italians predominating. In the vessel fisheries of the Great Lakes, 86 per cent of the fishermen are citizens, 5 per cent are British provincials, and 9 per cent are of other nationalities, chiefly Norwegians and Swedes.

The following is a tabular statement of the foregoing facts:

Percentage of citizens and foreigners on fishing vessels of the United States.

Sections.	United States.	British Provinces.	All other countries.
New England.....	71	15	14
Middle Atlantic.....	92	1	7
South Atlantic.....	100		
Gulf.....	53	34	13
Pacific.....	44	15	41
Great Lakes.....	86	5	9
Total.....	79	8	13

THE VESSELS, BOATS, APPARATUS, AND CAPITAL.

From the appended table (pp. 397, 398) it appears that the amount of money invested in vessels, boats, apparatus, buildings, wharves, and other property connected with the commercial fisheries is about \$58,245,000. Of this sum, \$19,860,000 belongs to the New England States, \$19,405,000 to the Middle Atlantic States, \$8,873,000 to the Pacific States, \$5,421,000 to the Great Lakes, \$2,993,000 to the Gulf States, and \$1,693,000 to the South Atlantic States. The States having the largest investments devoted to the fisheries are Massachusetts, with \$12,980,000; Maryland, with \$7,465,000; New York, with \$5,981,000; Virginia, with \$2,944,000; Maine, with \$2,882,000; Connecticut, with \$2,869,000; Alaska, with \$2,536,000; California, with \$2,526,000; New Jersey, with \$2,518,000, and Oregon, with \$2,220,000. Other States having over \$1,000,000 invested are Rhode Island, North Carolina, Florida, Washington, Ohio, Michigan, and Pennsylvania.

The aggregate number of vessels employed in the fisheries is 6,334; these, with their outfits, have a value of \$14,300,547, and represent a combined tonnage of 176,783. About three-fifths of the vessels, or 3,931, belong in the Middle Atlantic States and about one-fourth, or 1,500, in the New England States. The Gulf States have 404, the Pacific States 202, the South Atlantic States 169, and the Great Lakes States 128. The largest tonnage and greatest value are found in the New England States, where the average size of the vessels is much larger than in the Middle Atlantic region. Every State bordering on the coast waters or Great Lakes has a vessel fishery of more or less importance. The least extensive fishery of this class, as judged by the number of vessels, is in Indiana, where only one vessel was employed. The State having the largest fishing fleet is Maryland, with over 1,600 vessels; the State occupying the second rank is Virginia, with 944 vessels, followed by Massachusetts with 809, New York with 666, New Jersey with 618, and Maine 397. The tonnage and value of the vessels of Massachusetts are greater than in any other State, after which come Maryland, Virginia, California, Maine, Alaska, New Jersey, New York, and Connecticut in the item of tonnage, while in point of value the order is Maryland, California, New York, Virginia, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Maine.

The number of boats used in the fishing industry, exclusive of those which form a part of the outfit of the vessels, is 66,464, valued at \$4,382,520. More than half the boats are employed in the Middle Atlantic States. The boat fisheries are especially extensive in Maryland, where there are 9,800 boats. Other important States in this respect are Virginia with 9,250 boats, New York with 7,515, Maine with 6,015, and New Jersey with 5,590.

Foremost in point of value among the forms of apparatus used in the capture of fish and other products stands the class of appliances of which the pound net is the type, and which includes the pound net, the trap net, and the weir. The number of these employed in the United States is 8,726, with a value of \$2,189,526. This kind of apparatus is most numerous in the Great Lakes, where 3,750 nets, mostly the typical pounds, were set in the year covered by the figures, 1890. The next important region is the Middle Atlantic, to which 2,445 such nets are credited. New England has over 1,100 such traps, the South Atlantic section 960, the Pacific Coast 432, while in the Gulf States this form of net is not used. The individual States in which the fishery with pounds, traps, and weirs is especially extensive are Michigan, Ohio, Maryland, North Carolina, Virginia, Maine, New York, Wisconsin, Massachusetts, Oregon, and Washington.

The most extensively used apparatus is the gill net, which in value closely approximates to the pound net. The number shown in the tables is 244,942, with a value of \$1,728,266. As the nets of this class are of such a varying length, even in the same fisheries and the same localities, a statement of the length of gill-netting employed will convey a better idea of the enormous extent of this fishery than a mere enumeration of the number of separate pieces. A close approximation, based on actual figures in the great majority of cases, gives the aggregate length of the gill nets as 51,446,000 feet, or 9,743 miles. Gill nets are used in greater or less numbers in every geographical section, but are most numerous and represent the largest investment in the Great Lakes, where over 100,000 nets, worth \$498,096, are reported. Next in rank in the number of gill nets is the South Atlantic region, which is credited with over 93,000 nets, although their value, only \$204,227, indicates their relatively small size. The Middle Atlantic States have about 32,000 nets, valued at \$419,858. In the New England fisheries 12,000 such nets, worth \$112,201, are employed. The number of these nets on the Pacific coast, 5,023, is relatively small, but their value, \$467,021, shows them to be of larger average size than in any other region. The gill net is rare in the Gulf region, less than 900 being there operated. The States in which the gill net is especially conspicuous are North Carolina, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Wisconsin, New York, and Maryland, each of which has over 10,000; while, on account of the value of the catch, this form of apparatus is also important in Maine, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Virginia, Florida, California, Oregon, Washington, and Alaska.

Seines rank next to gill nets in value. The 5,165 such appliances shown in the table had a value of \$761,286. The seines are most numerous and important in the Middle Atlantic States; 1,789 are there employed, having a value of \$276,691. In the South Atlantic States this apparatus is nearly as numerous as in the region first named, but the average value of the nets is less; 1,503 seines credited to that section were worth \$111,819. The New England States are credited with 640 seines, valued at \$190,405. On the west coast 461 seines, having a value of \$108,885, are in use. The seines in the Gulf region are nearly as numerous as in New England, but the

average value is only one-fourth that of the other section. Seines are not prominent in the Great Lakes; only 154 are there owned, and the investment in that form of apparatus is only \$17,236. The most important seine fisheries, as determined primarily by the number of seines operated, are in North Carolina, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Florida, Massachusetts, Maine, Virginia, Delaware, and California, the first-named State having nearly one-fourth of all the seines used in the United States.

Nearly equal to seines in point of value are the hand lines, trawl lines, and other lines employed in fisheries of all sections. The New England States, with their enormous ocean fisheries carried on chiefly with lines, would naturally be expected to lead in this item, and it appears that of the \$708,000 invested in this class of apparatus the region in question has \$620,000. The other sections in their order of importance are the Pacific, Middle Atlantic, Gulf, Great Lakes, and South Atlantic.

The dredges, tongs, and rakes employed in the molluscan fisheries represent an outlay of \$561,000, of which \$477,000 is to be credited to the Middle Atlantic States, the section having the most extensive oyster fishery.

Ranking fourth in importance among the various classes of nets used in the fisheries of the country are the fykes, although their aggregate value is much less than that of any of the forms of apparatus thus far specified. Over 24,000 fyke nets, whose value is \$222,000, are set in the coast and lake regions. The fykes are relatively important only in the Middle Atlantic States, although in the Great Lakes and in New England rather extensive fisheries are in places thus carried on. In the region first named over 20,000 fykes are used, having a value of \$119,000. This appliance is absent from the Gulf States, and is of little consequence in the South Atlantic and Pacific States.

The numerous other kinds of fishing apparatus not separately designated in the accompanying table, and not so generally used as those specified, have a value of about \$565,000. Among these are pots, wheels, cast nets, spears, harpoons, and many other minor appliances. The Pacific and New England States contain the great bulk of this miscellaneous apparatus.

The shore and accessory property connected with the fisheries and the related shore industries represents a very large investment in every region, amounting in the aggregate to over \$16,000,000. This sum includes the value of fish houses, wharves, fishing camps, and other buildings and structures necessary for the prosecution of the business: fish cars, reels, live boxes, floats, etc. In the New England States the investments in such property are larger than in any other section, amounting to \$5,887,000. Closely following New England is the Middle Atlantic section, where the shore and accessory property has a value of \$5,816,000. On the Pacific coast \$2,400,000 is thus invested, and in the Great Lakes region \$1,635,000. The South Atlantic States have \$436,000 and the Gulf States \$677,000 thus devoted to the fishing industry. Four States have over \$1,000,000 shore property directly connected with the fisheries; these are Massachusetts with \$3,098,000, Maryland with \$2,446,000, New York with \$1,724,000, and Connecticut with \$1,605,000.

Properly included in the fishery investment is the cash capital, or working capital, required to properly conduct the industry. This amounts in the aggregate to nearly \$16,000,000, corresponding closely with the capital represented by the shore property, being greatest in the New England States and least in the South Atlantic States.

In this item Massachusetts leads all other States with \$4,175,000, followed by Maryland with \$2,107,000, New York with \$2,093,000, and Alaska with \$1,139,000.

Table showing the apparatus, vessels, boats, and capital employed in the fisheries of the United States.

States.	Apparatus of capture.										
	Pound nets, trap nets, and weirs.		Gill nets.		Fyke nets.		Seines.		Value of lines.	Value of dredges, tongs, and rakes.	Value of other apparatus.
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.			
New England:											
Maine.....	700	\$137,331	7,565	\$55,070	136	\$550	232	\$35,395	\$80,690	\$3,140	\$141,279
New Hampshire.....	6	300	84	1,197			6	1,750	1,200	11	2,986
Massachusetts.....	179	207,583	4,240	44,772	15	100	306	129,050	525,860	10,240	35,406
Rhode Island.....	174	83,145	115	7,500	4	320	50	17,295	2,639	8,372	10,930
Connecticut.....	90	28,620	79	3,662	450	2,380	45	6,915	1,080	32,275	25,542
Total.....	1,149	456,979	12,083	112,201	605	3,359	639	190,405	620,469	54,038	216,143
Middle Atlantic:											
New York.....	263	71,340	7,507	88,450	6,246	55,465	327	75,640	11,515	119,012	21,369
New Jersey.....	234	83,913	3,941	129,791	1,488	13,706	366	37,118	4,808	71,917	10,362
Pennsylvania.....			205	21,200	2,532	5,219	141	18,750	534	4,025	488
Delaware.....	27	455	1,603	34,373	540	1,220	199	10,083	20	2,787	1,097
Maryland.....	1,005	71,778	11,999	100,014	9,366	37,924	536	76,780	2,272	198,920	6,511
Virginia.....	916	162,690	6,979	46,030	339	5,770	220	58,320	3,462	70,525	547
Total.....	2,445	390,176	32,234	419,858	20,511	119,304	1,789	276,691	22,611	477,086	40,374
South Atlantic:											
North Carolina.....	950	80,394	90,980	154,582	36	384	1,273	99,649	57	4,457	4,755
South Carolina.....			1,380	13,958			74	4,008	562	1,116	2,464
Georgia.....	5	1,250	398	7,957	11	285	51	2,052	306	898	1,757
Florida.....	5	570	468	27,730			105	6,110	630	280	6,508
Total.....	960	82,214	93,226	204,227	47	669	1,503	111,819	1,555	6,751	15,484
Gulf:											
Florida.....			740	19,688			205	15,390	3,652	3,019	12,136
Alabama.....			66	6,020			30	2,730	102	1,803	295
Mississippi.....			15	555			80	6,680	3	3,199	48
Louisiana.....							168	14,600	9,176	8,915	13,472
Texas.....							136	16,850	540	2,606	3,955
Total.....			821	26,863			619	56,250	13,473	19,542	29,906
Pacific:											
California.....			2,476	112,221	49	980	191	22,635	15,954	575	60,382
Oregon.....	249	175,000	1,379	211,660			32	12,600	10,670	145	135,327
Washington.....	157	124,700	845	110,390			163	46,725	5,855	3,492	60,279
Alaska.....	16	10,500	323	32,750			76	26,925	6,150		500
Total.....	422	310,200	5,023	467,021	49	980	461	108,885	38,629	4,212	262,488
Great Lakes:											
New York.....	325	29,427	6,927	52,932	684	9,822	32	781	1,969		129
Pennsylvania.....	200	29,270	22,370	72,568					180		
Ohio.....	1,423	464,180	22,398	62,123	1,110	63,650	33	4,630	3,630		82
Michigan.....	1,460	393,950	20,343	197,072	446	12,030	58	9,010	4,125		867
Indiana.....	32	11,800	753	3,805					279		30
Illinois.....	10	3,750	645	3,125			3	380	225		90
Wisconsin.....	299	77,380	18,726	101,641	728	11,366	28	2,435	957		250
Minnesota.....	1	200	423	4,230					249		
Total.....	3,750	949,957	101,555	498,096	2,968	96,868	154	17,236	11,614		1,438
Grand total.....	8,726	2,189,526	244,942	1,728,260	24,180	221,180	5,165	761,286	708,351	561,629	565,833

Table showing apparatus, vessels, boats, and capital employed in United States fisheries—Continued.

States.	Vessels.			Boats.		Shore and accessory property.	Cash capital.	Total capital invested.
	No.	Tonnage.	Value, including outfit.	No.	Value.			
New England:								
Maine.....	397	12,032.27	\$675,530	6,015	\$238,719	\$815,400	\$690,000	\$2,882,113
New Hampshire.....	14	498.42	36,799	102	4,930	34,155	10,000	93,328
Massachusetts.....	800	55,653.20	4,499,168	3,560	255,110	3,098,130	4,175,260	12,980,679
Rhode Island.....	72	1,595.44	280,199	794	81,756	334,111	208,200	1,034,467
Connecticut.....	208	5,107.40	721,767	1,200	96,380	1,605,300	345,000	2,868,921
Total.....	1,500	74,886.73	6,213,463	11,761	676,895	5,887,096	5,428,460	19,859,508
Middle Atlantic:								
New York.....	659	9,291.35	991,640	6,979	472,984	1,695,655	1,679,000	5,282,970
New Jersey.....	618	9,548.00	825,585	5,501	414,321	412,743	513,500	2,517,764
Pennsylvania.....	40	990.44	88,440	817	29,535	495,420	312,400	976,011
Delaware.....	43	568.44	42,540	968	29,754	48,300	47,500	218,120
Maryland.....	1,627	34,182.02	1,838,249	9,825	579,488	2,446,327	2,107,455	7,465,718
Virginia.....	944	14,171.11	939,136	9,247	463,722	717,857	467,500	2,944,559
Total.....	3,931	68,751.96	4,725,590	33,427	1,989,804	5,816,302	5,127,355	19,405,151
South Atlantic:								
North Carolina.....	128	1,615.59	101,029	3,862	188,375	306,508	303,800	1,243,988
South Carolina.....	15	240.94	29,325	1,227	31,804	27,525	17,000	127,792
Georgia.....	23	267.74	26,800	788	9,766	51,560	71,800	174,431
Florida.....	3	39.25	2,010	784	30,538	49,919	22,000	146,895
Total.....	169	2,162.62	159,164	6,661	260,483	435,510	415,200	1,693,076
Gulf:								
Florida.....	166	2,636.88	386,318	2,151	267,047	183,207	486,600	1,377,057
Alabama.....	38	387.87	31,810	212	17,230	29,100	45,600	135,290
Mississippi.....	62	570.02	48,759	257	13,395	110,771	251,300	434,710
Louisiana.....	119	896.84	93,527	2,578	161,533	243,178	182,500	719,876
Texas.....	19	240.76	29,710	814	101,570	110,391	53,500	319,122
Total.....	404	4,732.37	590,124	6,012	560,775	676,647	1,019,500	2,993,080
Pacific:								
California.....	84	12,443.26	1,295,050	1,367	185,070	582,095	246,000	2,526,962
Oregon.....	19	444.14	57,535	1,594	154,425	659,305	804,000	2,220,667
Washington.....	57	1,188.79	147,295	1,481	126,045	418,800	546,000	1,590,481
Alaska.....	42	9,574.43	505,500	455	66,475	748,403	1,138,500	2,535,703
Total.....	202	23,650.62	2,005,380	4,897	532,915	2,408,603	2,734,500	8,873,813
Great Lakes:								
New York.....	7	103.87	24,073	536	36,677	128,127	413,890	697,847
Pennsylvania.....	15	113.86	51,620	94	32,920	46,700	50,000	283,238
Ohio.....	35	1,177.70	226,775	1,016	159,980	587,850	302,000	1,874,900
Michigan.....	46	720.28	181,998	1,481	96,076	455,591	169,600	1,460,909
Indiana.....	1	5.51	1,020	52	3,370	645	.....	21,549
Illinois.....	2	40.11	7,485	33	1,280	248,210	165,000	429,545
Wisconsin.....	1	261.29	78,355	478	30,510	115,080	63,400	481,374
Minnesota.....	2	176.85	34,900	16	835	52,668	78,334	171,416
Total.....	128	2,599.47	606,826	3,706	361,648	1,634,871	1,242,224	5,420,778
Grand total.....	6,334	176,783.77	14,300,547	66,464	4,382,520	16,859,029	15,967,239	58,245,406

THE PRODUCTS.

General statement.—The annual value of products of the United States fisheries, excluding those of the minor inland waters, for which no data are available, is about \$45,223,000, a sum representing the first value of the catch, or the amount received by the fishermen. By the processes of canning, salting, smoking, and otherwise preserving the products, their value, as they are ready for the consumer, is probably not less than \$150,000,000. The weight of the products as they leave the hands of the fishermen is about 1,500,000,000 pounds; in the case of such products as oysters, clams, and scallops the weight assigned is that of the edible part.

The Middle Atlantic States, owing to the large production of oysters, easily take the lead in the value of the products, followed by the New England, Pacific, Great Lakes, Gulf, and South Atlantic regions, in the order named. The value of the Middle

Atlantic fisheries is about \$19,048,000, that of New England is \$12,446,000, that of the west coast is \$7,259,000, that of the Gulf States \$2,499,000, that of the Great Lakes \$2,471,000, and that of the South Atlantic States \$1,590,000.

Massachusetts, owing to its extensive food-fish and bait fisheries, still maintains the lead which it has so long held in the matter of products; \$7,531,000 represents the value of its fisheries. Maryland, owing to its enormous yield of oysters, ranks as the second fishing State as regards its products, which are worth \$6,461,000. New York holds the third position in respect to the value of the catch, the receipts of the fishermen of that State in 1892 being \$5,041,000. The other States, the extent of whose fisheries entitles them to separate mention, are Virginia, whose fishing industry is worth \$3,641,000; New Jersey, \$3,626,000; California, \$3,045,000; Alaska, \$2,411,000; Maine, \$2,226,000; Connecticut, \$1,871,000; Florida, \$1,340,000; and North Carolina, \$1,028,000. No other State has fisheries yielding over \$1,000,000, but Washington, Michigan, Oregon, Rhode Island, Louisiana, and Ohio have an annual production worth between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000.

Statistics by geographical divisions.—In order to present more detailed figures for the products than would be possible in a single table of size convenient for consultation, a series of tables has been prepared showing by geographical sections the quantity and value of each principal object of fisheries in each State.

Products of the fisheries of the New England States.

Species.	Maine.		New Hampshire.		Massachusetts.	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
Alewives	2, 113, 950	\$19, 104	41, 500	\$770	3, 326, 445	\$60, 056
Bluefish					415, 560	31, 167
Cod	14, 700, 700	382, 751	1, 393, 200	28, 813	66, 433, 170	2, 277, 838
Haddock	5, 858, 000	111, 160	1, 557, 750	20, 356	29, 158, 272	897, 192
Halibut	562, 500	45, 000	72, 540	6, 166	8, 429, 016	756, 357
Herring	40, 426, 980	218, 223	140, 000	1, 500	11, 622, 660	109, 545
Mackerel	4, 276, 422	253, 267	46, 000	3, 945	12, 422, 462	820, 927
Menhaden	600	9	4, 000	40	1, 427, 150	12, 369
Salmon	138, 822	20, 032				
Scup					2, 750, 320	90, 761
Lobsters	17, 108, 002	649, 891	220, 024	13, 142	3, 177, 295	205, 638
Oysters					368, 256	70, 240
Clams	4, 545, 010	156, 033	10, 500	975	2, 349, 514	192, 724
All other products	31, 879, 714	370, 336	471, 310	9, 774	149, 460, 211	2, 006, 380
Total	121, 700, 200	2, 225, 806	3, 956, 824	91, 481	301, 349, 331	7, 531, 194

Species.	Rhode Island.		Connecticut.		Total.	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
Alewives	967, 930	\$12, 281	679, 120	\$3, 808	7, 128, 945	\$102, 029
Bluefish	247, 100	14, 356	640, 450	32, 022	1, 303, 110	77, 545
Cod	417, 500	13, 660	1, 390, 420	42, 551	84, 334, 990	2, 745, 013
Haddock	121, 200	2, 824	217, 460	5, 437	46, 912, 682	1, 042, 909
Halibut			223, 740	19, 018	9, 287, 796	826, 541
Herring	700	30			52, 190, 340	329, 298
Mackerel	206, 975	10, 960	66, 970	4, 805	17, 018, 829	1, 099, 904
Menhaden	5, 340, 700	28, 771	12, 690, 300	31, 889	19, 402, 750	73, 078
Salmon			135	64	138, 457	20, 096
Scup	5, 546, 600	105, 868	13, 200	197	8, 310, 120	196, 826
Lobsters	774, 100	53, 762	1, 614, 530	101, 318	22, 983, 951	1, 023, 751
Oysters	1, 106, 567	255, 492	13, 651, 218	1, 426, 249	15, 126, 041	1, 751, 981
Clams	498, 300	65, 372	373, 760	43, 056	7, 777, 084	458, 760
All other products	6, 206, 993	150, 289	29, 896, 918	160, 399	217, 924, 146	2, 697, 178
Total	21, 434, 665	725, 075	61, 458, 221	1, 871, 413	509, 899, 241	12, 445, 509

NOTE.—The weights of the oysters and clams represent only the edible part or meat. The number of bushels of oysters shown for this section is 2,160,861, apportioned as follows: Massachusetts, 52,008 bushels; Rhode Island, 158,081 bushels; Connecticut, 1,950,174 bushels. The quantity of clams given is equivalent to 795,442 bushels, of which 454,501 bushels are to be credited to Maine, 1,050 to New Hampshire, 245,291 to Massachusetts, 53,800 to Rhode Island, and 40,800 to Connecticut.

Products of the fisheries of the Middle Atlantic States.

Species.	New York.		New Jersey.		Pennsylvania.		Delaware.	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
Alewives	2,194,560	\$23,526	1,978,055	\$14,286	2,050,015	\$12,144	848,890	\$11,585
Bluefish	5,506,575	237,010	4,765,873	178,691	.....	.....	.....	.....
Perch	67,638	4,778	571,347	34,073	18,478	811	211,415	14,019
Pike .....	.....	.....	20,250	1,821	5,481	777	25,840	1,604
Sea bass	676,744	35,815	3,892,311	153,431	901,564	37,555	.....	.....
Shad	3,044,956	161,209	8,746,518	582,221	1,996,482	110,200	1,110,369	60,255
Spanish mackerel	74,836	7,255	117,254	15,907	.....	.....	.....	.....
Squeteague	2,531,523	94,543	7,540,196	298,051	.....	.....	837,510	16,364
Striped bass	175,470	18,207	220,115	33,473	23,352	2,320	115,042	15,442
Oysters	18,277,434	2,748,509	18,273,241	1,760,603	926,660	101,850	1,227,324	73,863
Clams	6,030,020	756,512	3,570,022	381,841	.....	.....	21,360	2,047
Crabs	529,066	11,039	2,599,413	50,278	.....	.....	1,164,675	7,796
Terrapins .....	.....	.....	2,570	987	.....	.....	11,638	2,136
All others	131,061,082	686,350	18,949,426	210,227	393,476	18,374	1,620,745	45,754
Total	170,169,910	4,784,753	71,246,591	3,625,890	6,324,508	284,031	7,194,808	250,865

Species.	Maryland.*		Virginia		Total.	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
Alewives	17,418,850	\$131,245	11,004,085	\$93,819	35,533,455	\$286,605
Bluefish	516,364	22,761	1,802,674	66,004	12,591,486	504,466
Perch	2,494,625	105,078	415,378	16,335	3,778,881	175,094
Pike	563,264	35,261	9,450	615	624,285	40,078
Sea bass	113,370	4,544	9,440	475	5,593,429	231,820
Shad	6,224,873	211,575	6,498,242	207,394	27,621,440	1,332,854
Spanish mackerel	44,837	5,369	739,910	50,756	976,837	79,287
Squeteague	750,465	25,902	3,938,019	124,891	15,597,713	469,751
Striped bass	1,264,693	97,770	467,861	40,953	2,266,539	208,165
Oysters	69,615,406	5,295,866	43,061,452	2,520,068	151,381,517	12,500,759
Clams	147,760	8,226	559,278	36,030	10,328,440	1,184,656
Crabs	7,605,770	303,716	2,890,427	62,039	14,789,351	434,808
Terrapins	89,780	22,333	52,215	18,494	156,203	43,950
All others	34,327,770	191,113	112,504,126	403,409	298,856,625	1,555,227
Total	141,177,827	6,460,759	183,952,557	3,641,282	580,066,201	19,047,580

* Includes District of Columbia.

NOTE.—The numbers of bushels of oysters and clams represented by the weights of the edible parts shown in the table are as follows: Oysters, 2,611,062 bushels in New York, 2,610,463 in New Jersey, 132,380 bushels in Pennsylvania, 175,332 bushels in Delaware, 9,945,058 bushels in Maryland, and 6,151,636 bushels in Virginia. Clams, 716,115 bushels in New York, 443,869 bushels in New Jersey, 2,670 bushels in Delaware, 18,470 bushels in Maryland, and 69,910 bushels in Virginia.

Products of the fisheries of the South Atlantic States.

Species.	North Carolina.		South Carolina.		Georgia.		Florida.		Total.	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
Alewives	16,481,063	\$164,636	28,600	\$740	24,000	\$580	10,120	\$150	16,543,783	\$166,106
Black bass	407,530	20,492	2,100	107	.....	.....	181,646	9,832	591,276	30,431
Bluefish	1,345,194	33,603	100,480	3,060	.....	.....	7,310	255	1,452,984	36,918
Menhaden	12,410,400	16,171	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,410,400	16,171
Mullet	3,585,981	97,406	387,875	9,405	52,740	2,381	1,547,027	24,441	5,573,623	133,635
Sea bass	33,075	1,158	826,164	26,283	10,000	600	10,445	355	879,684	28,396
Shad	5,768,413	306,015	563,259	41,187	399,660	30,018	2,654,022	104,283	9,385,354	482,403
Squeteague	1,885,677	48,856	103,106	3,604	144,000	7,911	235,284	7,895	2,368,067	68,266
Striped bass	568,341	32,158	11,560	1,084	9,000	720	.....	.....	588,001	33,942
Whiting	35,300	1,231	523,520	20,930	18,374	1,060	14,020	545	591,214	23,766
Oysters	5,650,820	175,567	442,050	23,204	1,570,485	40,520	681,450	14,850	8,344,805	254,141
Shrimps	144,200	5,435	371,840	18,592	102,160	6,081	65,825	2,557	744,025	32,685
Terrapins	26,552	4,690	74,948	8,376	43,050	9,107	10,350	1,425	154,900	23,598
Other products	3,456,596	120,269	1,509,338	46,030	560,648	23,685	2,046,032	69,472	7,572,614	259,456
Total	51,799,142	1,027,669	4,944,840	202,602	2,994,117	123,563	7,463,531	236,060	67,201,630	1,589,894

NOTE.—The quantity of oysters shown is the weight of the edible part. The total number of bushels represented is 1,192,115, of which North Carolina has 807,260, South Carolina 63,150, Georgia 224,355, and Florida 97,350.

Products of the fisheries of the Gulf States.

Species.	Florida.		Alabama.	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
Bream and sunfish	38, 088	\$966	19, 200	\$960
Catfish			37, 600	940
Channel bass	457, 737	7, 236	54, 464	2, 242
Croaker	42, 923	650	98, 075	3, 231
Grunts *	680, 725	22, 202		
Mullet	13, 920, 962	211, 161	587, 555	13, 097
Pompano	300, 356	26, 359	17, 178	2, 577
Sheepshead	543, 797	9, 449	35, 114	1, 314
Snappers	4, 220, 245	124, 766	62, 375	2, 405
Spanish mackerel	440, 993	21, 100	43, 966	2, 464
Squeteague	602, 463	13, 378	208, 750	10, 706
Sponges	366, 772	438, 682		
Oysters †	2, 597, 567	93, 692	3, 367, 490	107, 812
Turtles	474, 881	21, 966		
All other products	2, 731, 053	112, 202	245, 201	7, 033
Total	27, 418, 562	1, 103, 809	4, 776, 968	154, 871

Species.	Mississippi.		Louisiana.	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
Bream and sunfish	89, 100	\$3, 609	270, 020	\$15, 682
Buffalo-fish	121, 700	1, 217	1, 180, 250	22, 940
Catfish	93, 400	1, 794	2, 674, 007	54, 726
Channel bass	201, 300	8, 757	339, 316	11, 270
Croakers	57, 325	1, 465	158, 267	9, 479
Mullet	305, 400	3, 479	287, 750	8, 021
Pompano	14, 875	1, 637	32, 450	4, 378
Sheepshead	173, 200	7, 870	390, 817	25, 906
Snappers			240, 500	7, 215
Spanish mackerel	46, 500	3, 150	144, 000	14, 665
Squeteague	372, 100	17, 596	655, 670	33, 026
Oysters †	5, 645, 346	160, 672	5, 891, 095	299, 890
Shrimps	613, 500	12, 622	6, 662, 050	90, 519
Turtles			80, 793	2, 335
All other products	397, 655	15, 831	1, 772, 218	81, 226
Total	8, 131, 401	245, 699	20, 789, 203	681, 284

Species.	Texas.		Total.	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
Bream and sunfish	34, 700	\$1, 526	451, 103	\$22, 743
Buffalo-fish	13, 800	690	1, 315, 750	24, 847
Catfish	45, 000	2, 090	2, 850, 007	59, 550
Channel bass	1, 107, 950	47, 905	2, 160, 767	77, 410
Croakers	175, 950	6, 730	532, 540	21, 555
Grunts			680, 725	22, 202
Mullet	83, 450	2, 770	15, 185, 117	238, 528
Pompano	2, 000	600	366, 850	35, 551
Sheepshead	778, 800	30, 871	1, 921, 728	75, 410
Snappers	4, 800	240	4, 527, 920	134, 716
Spanish mackerel	25, 000	1, 313	700, 450	42, 692
Squeteague	1, 120, 450	47, 864	2, 959, 433	122, 570
Sponges			366, 772	438, 682
Oysters †	3, 085, 600	127, 690	20, 587, 098	796, 062
Shrimps	175, 800	5, 670	7, 451, 350	108, 811
Turtles	583, 000	9, 345	1, 148, 674	33, 646
All other products	723, 100	28, 228	5, 869, 227	244, 520
Total	7, 959, 400	313, 832	69, 075, 534	2, 499, 495

* In all the States except Florida the catch of grunts has been included with the miscellaneous fish.

† The weight of oysters given in the table represents only the edible part. The equivalent number of bushels in the entire region is 2,941,014, divided as follows among the different States: Florida, 371,081; Alabama, 481,070; Mississippi, 806,478; Louisiana, 841,585; Texas, 440,800.

Products of the fisheries of the Pacific States.

Species.	Alaska.		Washington.		Oregon.		California.		Total.	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
Barracuda							654,227	\$21,504	654,227	\$21,504
Cod	2,259,635	\$55,562	794,000	\$26,725	26,304	\$1,315	2,274,565	56,864	5,354,504	140,466
Flounders			184,560	3,191	10,000	400	4,040,557	85,482	4,235,117	89,073
Halibut			1,903,500	35,560	18,870	1,787	180,930	8,532	2,103,300	46,879
Herring	18,700,000	32,900	542,112	10,567			4,486,887	55,795	23,728,999	99,262
Mackerel							351,961	14,174	351,961	14,174
Perch			65,140	1,303			335,117	10,977	400,257	12,280
Rockfish (<i>Sebastichthys</i>)			163,000	4,515	86,115	4,255	1,355,186	52,540	2,099,301	61,310
Salmon	43,199,600	2,212,593	21,684,411	541,546	24,044,151	779,922	4,759,816	176,189	93,687,978	3,710,250
Sardines							752,994	15,237	752,994	15,237
Shad			87,350	2,703	125,000	3,750	526,494	14,372	738,844	20,825
Smelt			321,726	6,158			1,919,894	53,471	2,241,620	59,629
Sturgeon			547,623	5,584	2,513,400	26,399	718,017	21,854	3,779,130	53,837
Yellow-tail							358,954	13,865	358,954	13,865
Octopus and squid							374,622	36,191	374,622	36,191
Terrapins and frogs			13,125	5,250			36,875	8,050	50,000	13,300
Crabs			79,000	3,550	4,125	165	2,862,320	102,900	2,945,445	106,615
Shrimp and prawn			2,000	500			5,315,075	242,161	5,317,075	242,661
Clams and mussels			684,000	5,700	8,250	825	2,908,150	39,108	3,661,400	45,693
Oysters			1,139,803	147,995	17,150	3,062	1,250,515	698,257	2,407,468	849,314
Abalone meat and shells							404,637	9,071	404,637	9,071
Fur seal and other pelts		109,793		121,528		46,526		205,943		489,790
Whale, fish, and seal oil			37,500	1,750			1,578,758	62,295	1,610,253	64,045
Whalebone							198,865	944,609	198,865	944,609
All other products			284,000	9,815			3,608,467	95,290	3,892,467	105,105
Total	64,159,235	2,410,848	23,532,850	934,940	26,853,455	868,406	41,809,883	3,044,731	161,355,423	7,258,925

NOTE.—The numbers of bushels of oysters, clams, and mussels represented by the weights shown in the table are as follows: Oysters, 178,645 bushels in California, 2,450 bushels in Oregon, 162,829 bushels in Washington. Clams, 40,470 bushels in California, 825 bushels in Oregon, 11,400 bushels in Washington. Mussels, 10,000 bushels in California.

The number of skins of seals, sea otters, and other mammals, the value of which are given, are as follows: Fur seals, 14,710 in California, 2,945 in Oregon, 9,143 in Washington, 7,175 in Alaska. Sea otters, 235 in California, 20 in Oregon, 18 in Alaska. Hair seals and sea lions, 952 in California.

Products of the fisheries of the Great Lakes.

Species.	New York.		Pennsylvania.		Ohio.		Michigan.		Indiana.	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
Bas	48,797	\$3,187	19,990	\$1,032	203,223	\$11,096	97,987	\$5,109	5,393	\$270
Herring	2,406,098	49,307	8,012,510	80,443	27,888,053	281,878	6,393,756	87,437	160,408	3,266
Perch	407,567	6,883	208,540	5,420	2,483,247	22,189	3,029,464	40,580	106,004	3,184
Pike and pike perch	819,519	49,723	3,402,285	76,436	9,442,291	185,061	2,689,891	86,677		
Sturgeon	2,251,416	82,968	105,750	3,265	230,493	8,861	1,460,256	45,073	70,716	2,730
Trout	80,430	3,992	82,000	3,280			8,542,952	309,616	154,733	7,730
Whitefish	466,621	22,610	758,019	36,157	1,120,582	57,278	7,725,105	312,411	66,901	2,951
Others	1,607,521	37,776	275,750	5,089	3,554,619	52,320	2,012,578	47,302	75,278	1,572
Total	8,087,969	256,506	12,864,844	211,122	44,932,108	618,683	32,871,989	934,005	639,403	21,693

Species.	Illinois.		Wisconsin.		Minnesota.		Total.	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
Bas			87,696	\$4,379			463,086	\$25,073
Herring	88,375	\$1,768	3,798,220	57,502	5,329	\$102	48,753,349	561,703
Perch	511,009	14,009	1,008,137	21,195			7,754,028	113,260
Pike and pike perch			481,118	19,141			16,835,119	417,038
Sturgeon	16,480	640	134,648	4,779			4,289,759	148,366
Trout	71,660	3,479	3,820,178	175,334	138,488	4,519	12,890,441	507,950
Whitefish	27,835	1,400	2,187,667	84,467	39,605	1,617	12,401,335	518,891
Others	107,035	2,540	1,978,633	32,888			10,511,414	179,487
Total	822,394	23,836	13,496,612	399,685	183,422	6,238	113,898,531	2,471,768

The products classified.—In the following table the value of the fishing industry in each State is shown for eight main branches into which the products may be naturally divided. These are (1) the general fisheries for food and bait fishes; (2) the menhaden fishery for oil and guano factories; (3) the fisheries for oysters, clams, scallops, squid, octopus, and other mollusks; (4) the crab, lobster, shrimp, and other crustacean fisheries; (5) the alligator, terrapin, turtle, and other reptilian fisheries; (6) the fisheries for whales, porpoises, and other cetaceans; (7) the seal and sea-otter fisheries, and (8) the sponge fishery.

Fishes proper, excluding menhaden, have a value of \$21,243,000, or nearly as much as the combined value of all other classes of products. Mollusks are worth over \$18,100,000. The products of the whale and porpoise fisheries have a value of about \$2,146,000. Closely following the cetaceans are the crustaceans, with a value of \$2,028,000. The menhaden fishery yields \$638,668, a sum representing the value of the fresh fish and not that of the manufactured products. The seal and the sea-otter fisheries, worth \$502,180, occupy the next position. The sponge fishery and the reptilian fisheries, which complete the list, have a valuation of \$438,682 and \$215,000, respectively.

The States which lead in the different branches are as follows: Massachusetts in the food and bait fisheries and in the whale fishery; Maryland in the molluscan fisheries; Maine in the crustacean fisheries; California in the seal and sea-otter fisheries; New York in the menhaden fisheries and Florida in the reptilian and sponge fisheries. The killing of an ordinary number of seals on the Pribilof Islands would place Alaska at the head of that group, but in the year* covered by the figures the seal catch was reduced by law to about 7,500 skins.

Table showing by States and fisheries the value of the fisheries of the United States.

States.	General food-fish and bait fisheries.	Menhaden fishery.	Molluscan fisheries.	Crustacean fisheries.	Reptilian fisheries.	Whale fisheries.	Seal and sea-otter fisheries.	Sponge fishery.	Total.
Alabama	\$46, 119		\$107, 812		\$940				\$154, 871
Alaska	2, 301, 055						\$109, 793		2, 410, 848
California	687, 902		782, 627	\$353, 547	8, 050	\$1, 000, 602	205, 943		3, 044, 731
Connecticut	244, 925	\$28, 622	1, 476, 435	101, 818		1, 723	18, 390		1, 871, 413
Delaware	163, 443		75, 910	8, 081	3, 431				1, 250, 865
Florida	702, 090		109, 649	2, 742	86, 706			\$438, 682	1, 339, 869
Georgia	66, 405		40, 820	7, 141	9, 107				123, 563
Illinois	23, 830								23, 836
Indiana	21, 693								21, 693
Louisiana	239, 449		299, 896	116, 911	25, 028				681, 284
Maine	1, 410, 428		165, 487	649, 891					2, 225, 806
Maryland*	765, 199	60, 533	5, 304, 092	308, 371	22, 564				6, 460, 759
Massachusetts	5, 848, 932		343, 171	206, 338		1, 132, 753			7, 531, 194
Michigan	933, 005				1, 000				934, 005
Minnesota	6, 238								6, 238
Mississippi	64, 368		166, 672	14, 659					245, 699
New Hampshire	77, 364		975	13, 142					91, 481
New Jersey	1, 393, 151	27, 609	2, 142, 444	61, 639	1, 047				3, 625, 890
New York	1, 153, 189	291, 165	3, 570, 211	26, 694					5, 041, 259
North Carolina	806, 560	15, 920	188, 457	6, 620	5, 714	4, 398			1, 027, 669
Ohio	615, 609				3, 074				618, 683
Oregon	817, 828		3, 887	165			40, 526		868, 406
Pennsylvania	393, 303		101, 850						495, 153
Rhode Island	283, 926	28, 771	359, 216	53, 762					725, 675
South Carolina	150, 690		23, 204	20, 332	8, 376				202, 002
Texas	164, 200		127, 990	10, 765	10, 877				313, 832
Virginia	812, 370	186, 048	2, 556, 098	62, 114	24, 152				3, 641, 282
Washington	649, 817		153, 695	4, 050	5, 250	600	121, 528		934, 940
Wisconsin	399, 272								399, 272
Total	21, 242, 956	638, 668	18, 100, 598	2, 028, 282	215, 316	2, 146, 136	502, 180	438, 682	45, 312, 818

* Includes District of Columbia.

Rank and value of principal fishery products.—The principal fisheries have in the following table been arranged in four groups based on the value of the catch. Sixty fisheries or special products have an annual valuation of over \$35,000. Nine of these are worth more than \$1,000,000; 9 between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000; 25 between \$100,000 and \$500,000, and 17 between \$35,000 and \$100,000.

The 9 fisheries which yield over \$1,000,000 represent nearly three-fourths of the total output of the United States fisheries. They include 4 fisheries prosecuted on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, 4 that are peculiar to the Atlantic seaboard, and 1 that is confined to the west coast. The chief among them, the oyster, is worth over \$16,000,000, or more than one-third the value of the entire industry. The Pacific salmon fishery ranks second; it is worth about \$3,700,000. The Atlantic cod fishery and the whale fishery have a valuation of over \$2,000,000. The other fisheries in this group are the shad, clam, mackerel, lobster, and haddock.

The leading product in the second class is the halibut, valued at about \$874,000. Five other products included in this group are marine or coast animals, viz, squeteague, menhaden, bluefish, alewives, and crabs, and the remaining three belong in the Great Lakes, viz, the herring or cisco, the whitefish, and the lake trout.

Of the 25 products having a value between \$100,000 and \$500,000, the sponges head the list. In this division are found such well-known fisheries as the fur-seal, shrimp, mullet, hake, sea bass, herring, sturgeon, striped bass, eel, scup, snapper, Spanish mackerel, smelt, sheepshead, channel bass, pike perch, scallop, etc.

The fourth group embraces most of the remaining fisheries of general or local importance. Among the fisheries now having a valuation of less than \$100,000 and more than \$35,000 are the herring, rockfish, smelt, and sea-otter fisheries of the Pacific coast; and the pollock, swordfish, tautog, pike, and black bass fisheries of the east coast.

Table showing rank and value of the 60 most important fisheries or special products of the United States.

Rank.	Fisheries.	Value.	Rank.	Fisheries.	Value.
<i>I. Over \$1,000,000.</i>			<i>III. From \$100,000 to \$500,000—Continued.</i>		
1	Oyster	\$16,152,257	30	Flatfish	\$249,095
2	Pacific salmon	3,710,250	31	Scup	205,421
3	Atlantic cod	2,856,225	32	Atlantic yellow and white perch*	197,863
4	Whale	2,141,738	33	Catfish	178,758
5	Shad	1,879,688	34	Scallop	172,983
6	Clam	1,690,536	35	Red snapper	147,744
7	Mackerel	1,102,651	36	Pacific cod	140,466
8	Lobster	1,050,677	37	Cusk	136,215
9	Haddock	1,045,814	38	Spanish mackerel	129,259
<i>II. From \$500,000 to \$1,000,000.</i>			39	Spot and croaker	128,852
10	Halibut	873,910	40	Atlantic smelt	122,115
11	Squeteague	708,830	41	Yellow perch (Great Lakes)	113,260
12	Menhaden	693,808	42	Sheepshead	101,925
13	Bluefish	637,305	43	Channel bass or redfish	100,886
14	Crab	572,147	<i>IV. From \$35,000 to \$100,000.</i>		
15	Lake herring	561,703	44	Pacific herring	99,262
16	Alewife	554,740	45	Pollock	90,109
17	Lake whitefish	518,891	46	Alligator	77,010
18	Lake trout	507,950	47	Terrapin	76,243
<i>III. From \$100,000 to \$500,000.</i>			48	Sunfish	72,189
19	Sponge	438,682	49	Alga	69,231
20	Pike perch and pike (Great Lakes)*	417,038	50	Pacific rockfish	61,310
21	Fur-seal	396,627	51	Pacific smelt	59,629
22	Shrimp and prawn	389,297	52	Swordfish	56,525
23	Mullet	387,916	53	Butterfish	50,765
24	Hake	367,636	54	Tautog	47,900
25	Sea bass	356,803	55	Pompano	47,631
26	Atlantic herring	329,298	56	Turtle	47,475
27	Sturgeon	271,328	57	Atlantic pike	45,328
28	Striped bass or rockfish	259,474	58	Octopus and squid	40,691
29	Eel	255,801	59	Black bass	38,949
			60	Sea-otter	36,370

* Species can not be satisfactorily separated.

Statistics of special important products.—To facilitate the comprehension of the extent of some of the principal fisheries prosecuted in the coast States, the following tables, based on preceding ones, are presented. They relate to the catch of oysters, whales, lobsters, crabs, clams, shad, alewives, bluefish, and squeteague.

The oyster, the foremost water product in the United States, is the object of a commercial fishery in every coast State except Maine and New Hampshire. In 12 States—viz, Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Texas, and Virginia—it is the most valuable fishery product taken. In each of 5 States—Connecticut, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Virginia—its annual value is over \$1,000,000. The output of the entire country is about 28,000,000 bushels, whose value to the fishermen is \$16,152,000. No other object of our fisheries has received so much attention as the oyster and is so generally cultivated by private individuals. Statistics of the oyster catch in each State are shown in the following table:

The oyster output of the United States.

States.	Bushels.	Value.
Alabama.....	481, 070	\$107, 812
California.....	178, 645	698, 257
Connecticut.....	1, 950, 174	1, 426, 240
Delaware.....	175, 332	73, 863
Florida.....	468, 431	108, 542
Georgia.....	224, 355	40, 520
Louisiana.....	841, 585	299, 896
Maryland.....	9, 945, 058	5, 295, 866
Massachusetts.....	52, 608	70, 240
Mississippi.....	806, 478	166, 672
New Jersey.....	2, 610, 403	1, 700, 603
New York.....	2, 611, 062	2, 748, 569
North Carolina.....	907, 200	175, 567
Oregon.....	2, 450	3, 062
Pennsylvania.....	132, 380	101, 850
Rhode Island.....	158, 081	255, 492
South Carolina.....	63, 150	23, 204
Texas.....	440, 800	127, 990
Virginia.....	6, 151, 636	2, 520, 068
Washington.....	162, 829	147, 996
Total.....	28, 263, 847	16, 152, 257

The pursuit of whales and porpoises is a commercial enterprise in 5 States, but is comparatively unimportant in 3 of them. It is only in Massachusetts and California that whaling is a conspicuous feature of the fisheries. The table shows that the California whale fishery yielded a return of \$1,006,662 and that of Massachusetts \$1,132,753. While a large part of the Massachusetts whaling fleet make their headquarters at San Francisco and cruise in the Pacific Ocean, the catch of the vessels has been credited to Massachusetts, the California figures representing only the yield of the vessels owned in that State.

Statistics of the products of the whale fishery of the United States.

States.	Whalebone.		Oil.		Ambergris.		Porpoises.	
	Pounds.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	No.	Value.
California.....	198, 865	\$944, 609	205, 687	\$62, 053				
Connecticut.....	150	400	3, 150	1, 323				
Massachusetts.....	149, 838	748, 825	650, 298	378, 650	20 ³ / ₄	\$5, 278		
North Carolina.....							1, 747	\$4, 398
Washington.....				* 600				
Total.....	348, 853	1, 693, 834	865, 147	442, 026	20 ³ / ₄	5, 278	1, 747	4, 398

* Value of whales used by Indians for food.

In the 8 States of the Atlantic seaboard north of Maryland lobster fishing is carried on. The abundance of that crustacean increases from south to north, and the most southern and most northern States in which it is sought have, respectively, the minimum and maximum output. The catch in Maine, amounting to over 17,000,000 pounds, worth \$650,000, is more important than any other product of the fisheries, and in Connecticut, where the yield is 1,615,000 pounds, valued at \$101,000, it is surpassed only by the oyster. The aggregate product is 23,301,149 pounds, with a value of \$1,041,677, divided as follows among the different States:

Output of the lobster fishery of the United States.

States.	Pounds.	Value.
Connecticut	1,614,530	\$101,318
Delaware	8,200	410
Maine	17,198,002	649,891
Massachusetts	3,177,295	205,638
New Hampshire	220,024	13,142
New Jersey	143,905	10,861
New York	165,093	15,655
Rhode Island	774,100	53,762
Total	23,301,149	1,050,677

Several species of crabs are of commercial value in 15 States of the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific regions. They are actually and relatively most important in Maryland, where the reported yield is over 7,600,000 pounds, valued at \$303,700. Crabs there rank next to oysters in value. Other States having a crab fishery of considerable magnitude are California, Virginia, New Jersey, and Delaware, in which the yield is between 1,000,000 and 3,000,000 pounds, as the following table indicates:

The crab catch of the United States.

States.	Pounds.	Value.
California	2,862,320	\$102,900
Delaware	1,164,675	7,796
Florida	4,100	185
Georgia	47,866	1,060
Louisiana	980,700	19,362
Maryland	7,605,770	303,716
Mississippi	47,160	2,037
New Jersey	2,599,413	50,278
New York	529,066	11,039
North Carolina	47,400	1,185
Oregon	4,125	165
South Carolina	93,260	1,740
Texas	190,800	5,095
Virginia	2,890,427	62,039
Washington	79,000	3,550
Total	19,146,082	572,147

Clams of several kinds exist as economic objects in 16 States. They are especially prominent in the fisheries of Maine, Massachusetts, New York, and New Jersey, in which the aggregate output is 1,860,000 bushels, valued at \$1,487,000, the production in the entire country being 2,129,373 bushels, worth \$1,690,536. The yield in each State is as follows:

Statistics of the products of the clam fishery of the United States.

States.	Bushels.	Value.
California	40,470	\$27,108
Connecticut	40,800	43,656
Delaware	2,670	2,047
Florida	1,433	1,097
Georgia	500	300
Maine	454,501	150,033
Maryland	18,470	8,226
Massachusetts	245,291	192,724
New Hampshire	1,050	975
New Jersey	443,869	381,841
New York	716,115	756,512
North Carolina	28,269	12,090
Oregon	825	825
Rhode Island	53,800	65,372
Virginia	69,910	36,030
Washington	11,400	5,700
Total	2,129,373	1,690,536

The shad is the most valuable anadromous fish of the Atlantic coast and one of the most generally distributed food species. As shown by the following table, it is the object of commercial fishing in all coast States except New Hampshire and those bordering on the Gulf of Mexico. Even in the gulf region it occurs sparingly in several States, where it has been artificially introduced, but it does not exist there in sufficient abundance to constitute an economic commodity. In Pennsylvania, North Carolina, and South Carolina it is the principal product of the fisheries, and in New Jersey, Delaware, Virginia, and Georgia it is surpassed only by the oyster. The fishery is most extensive in New Jersey, where the accredited catch is about 8,747,000 pounds, valued at \$582,000. Two of the best shad rivers in the country mark the boundaries of this State, and in them and their estuaries extensive fishing is carried on. Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, New York, Florida, Pennsylvania, and Delaware follow New Jersey in the order named as regards the quantity of the catch, the output ranging from 1,110,000 pounds in Delaware to 6,498,000 pounds in Virginia. The value of the yield, however, is greater in North Carolina than in any other State save New Jersey, the rank of the other States in this respect being Maryland, Virginia, New York, Pennsylvania, Florida, and Delaware.

The shad catch of the United States.

States.	Pounds.	Value.
California	526,494	\$14,372
Connecticut	105,109	8,988
Delaware	1,110,369	60,250
Florida	2,654,022	104,283
Georgia	399,600	30,918
Maine	815,620	28,121
Maryland	6,224,873	211,575
Massachusetts	140,260	5,721
New Jersey	8,746,518	582,221
New York	3,044,956	161,209
North Carolina	5,768,413	306,015
Oregon	125,000	3,750
Pennsylvania	1,900,482	110,200
Rhode Island	24,350	776
South Carolina	563,259	41,187
Virginia	6,498,242	207,394
Washington	87,350	2,703
Total	38,830,977	1,879,688

Similar to the shad in distribution are the alewives, or river herrings. They are taken in largest quantities in Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina, in which States the catch is, respectively, about as follows: Maryland, 17,418,000; Virginia, 11,000,000, and North Carolina, 16,481,000. They are also of considerable economic importance in Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, in each of which the output is about 2,000,000 pounds or over. The quantity and value of the yield in each State is as follows:

The alewife catch of the United States.

States.	Pounds.	Value.
Connecticut	679, 120	\$3, 808
Delaware	848, 890	11, 585
Florida	10, 120	150
Georgia	24, 000	580
Maine	2, 113, 950	19, 104
Maryland	17, 418, 850	131, 245
Massachusetts	3, 326, 445	60, 056
New Hampshire	41, 500	770
New Jersey	1, 978, 055	14, 288
New York	2, 194, 560	23, 526
North Carolina	16, 481, 063	164, 636
Pennsylvania	2, 059, 015	12, 144
Rhode Island	967, 930	18, 291
South Carolina	28, 800	740
Virginia	11, 004, 085	93, 819
Total	59, 176, 183	554, 740

The catch of weakfish and of spotted squeteague has, in the following table, been combined. The aggregate yield is 22,340,000 pounds, having a first value of \$708,830. The fish are obtained in 16 States, and in some of them occupy a prominent position in the list of fishery products. More than one-third the catch in the entire country is taken in New Jersey, where the weakfish ranks next to the shad in importance. In Virginia, New York, North Carolina, and Texas the yield is very large.

The squeteague catch of the United States.

States.	Pounds.	Value.
Alabama	208, 750	\$10, 796
Connecticut	285, 310	11, 290
Delaware	837, 510	16, 364
Florida	837, 747	21, 273
Georgia	144, 000	7, 911
Louisiana	655, 870	33, 026
Maryland	750, 465	25, 902
Massachusetts	240, 000	7, 200
Mississippi	372, 100	17, 596
New Jersey	7, 540, 196	208, 051
New York	2, 531, 523	94, 543
North Carolina	1, 885, 677	48, 856
Rhode Island	889, 910	29, 753
South Carolina	103, 106	3, 604
Texas	1, 120, 450	47, 864
Virginia	3, 938, 019	124, 891
Total	22, 340, 433	708, 830

The bluefish is one of the most generally distributed, best known, and important fishes found on the east coast of the United States. The following table shows a catch of nearly 16,000,000 pounds, with a value to the fishermen of \$637,000. About two-thirds of the output is taken in New York and New Jersey; in the former State the bluefish is more important than any other fish, and is surpassed in value only by the

oyster and clam. Virginia and North Carolina have a relatively large catch of this fish, the quantity taken in each being between one and two million pounds.

The bluefish catch of the United States.

States.	Pounds.	Value.
Alabama	55,700	\$1,213
Connecticut	640,450	32,022
Florida	7,310	255
Louisiana	13,050	843
Maryland	516,364	22,761
Massachusetts	415,560	31,167
Mississippi	95,900	4,595
New Jersey	4,765,873	178,691
New York	5,506,575	237,010
North Carolina	1,345,194	33,603
Rhode Island	247,100	14,356
South Carolina	100,480	3,060
Texas	25,500	1,327
Virginia	1,802,674	66,004
Total	15,957,836	637,305

The catch by different forms of apparatus.—In the accompanying table the quantity and value of the products resulting from the use of the different kinds of apparatus are shown for each State, the catch with each of the following forms being separately given, viz, (1) purse seines; (2) haul and other seines; (3) gill nets and trammel nets; (4) pound nets, trap nets, and weirs; (5) fyke nets and pots; (6) lines; and (7) dredges, tongs, and rakes.

Excluding the oysters, clams, and other mollusks, taken with dredges, tongs, etc., the value of which, \$18,269,465, is much greater than the yield of any other class of appliances, it appears that lines are the most important form of apparatus employed in the capture of fish proper. While the quantity of fish thus obtained is less than with purse seines, the value of the catch is much greater, being about \$7,220,000. Gill nets and trammel nets rank second in value of yield, which is about \$4,888,000. Haul seines take products worth nearly as much as those obtained with gill nets, viz, \$4,061,000. Pound nets, trap nets, and weirs have an output valued at \$3,412,000. Fyke nets and the closely related pots rank next in the value of the catch, which is worth about \$1,504,000. Closely following are purse seines, whose yield is valued at \$1,409,000.

The States in which the purse seine is most valuable as a productive agent are Massachusetts, where it is employed in the capture of mackerel, and New York, where the fishery is for menhaden. The haul seine is far more important in Alaska than elsewhere, salmon being the principal object of fishery. The State holding the next position as regards the extent of its haul-seine fishery is North Carolina, where large quantities of shad and alewives are thus taken. The gill net is also more productive in the salmon fishery of Alaska than elsewhere, and is next important in the shad fishery of New Jersey. The use of the pound-net type of apparatus is most important in Virginia and Michigan. Maine and Massachusetts lead in the value of their combined fyke and pot fisheries, the lobster constituting the principal object taken. The value of the fyke catch alone is greatest in New York. The results of line fishing are far greater in Massachusetts than in all other States taken together; lines, in this State, are more prominent than any other form of apparatus in any other State except dredges and tongs in the oyster fishery of Maryland. Maine follows Massachusetts in the value of its line fishing.

Table showing by States the quantity and value of the products taken with each principal form of apparatus.

States.	Purse seines.		Haul and other seines.		Gill nets and trammel nets.	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
Alabama			770,053	\$24,190	510,300	\$18,762
Alaska	680,000	\$34,650	42,461,000	1,301,010	16,174,320	772,921
California	357,622	35,762	*16,683,006	476,807	9,220,198	274,950
Connecticut	10,222,300	29,219	221,051	8,004	727,496	11,217
Delaware			1,671,633	44,918	2,697,624	102,936
Florida			8,390,444	204,490	15,197,223	278,185
Georgia			67,230	10,363	608,662	37,063
Illinois			34,365	856	220,645	7,268
Indiana					314,447	10,421
Louisiana			10,200,553	240,663		
Maine	1,630,230	110,661	4,656,345	83,983	9,167,537	142,540
Maryland	28,816,000	60,533	14,320,173	266,609	8,571,287	217,088
Massachusetts	9,012,280	559,742	4,053,640	55,020	4,542,305	142,605
Michigan			848,735	19,678	12,085,078	409,943
Minnesota					150,465	5,261
Mississippi			2,231,205	68,726	220,750	9,185
New Hampshire	42,000	3,705	16,000	450	146,000	1,680
New Jersey	8,571,960	27,069	8,266,067	165,234	9,083,366	572,960
New York	99,057,990	288,123	4,245,731	161,710	9,924,736	370,105
North Carolina	12,209,400	15,920	18,171,082	411,946	6,354,178	252,249
Ohio			600,700	15,625	13,539,618	193,523
Oregon			1,558,362	46,119	5,004,295	124,956
Pennsylvania			3,104,366	82,913	12,713,135	226,105
Rhode Island	5,342,100	28,916	669,760	17,170	233,160	13,141
South Carolina			702,853	29,370	793,730	42,474
Texas			3,784,100	157,422		
Virginia	100,695,700	136,348	4,159,252	97,493	4,887,014	124,463
Washington	2,822,191	27,603	3,261,352	62,631	9,143,086	274,638
Wisconsin			400,873	8,800	7,513,323	241,185
Total	279,439,473	1,408,791	155,549,951	4,061,480	159,744,578	4,877,824

States.	Pound nets, trap nets, and weirs.		Fyke nets and pots.		Lines.	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
Alabama					88,625	\$3,095
Alaska	2,604,280	\$136,912			2,259,635	55,562
California			490,721	\$13,658	5,606,402	167,929
Connecticut	3,260,886	32,249	2,119,390	124,953	3,630,835	146,315
Delaware	444,919	1,129	153,675	7,207	52,760	2,625
Florida	86,715	1,365			6,683,916	211,793
Georgia	41,695	1,285	20,190	898	401,138	18,947
Illinois	41,120	1,369			350,843	10,562
Indiana	250,711	7,983			59,469	2,608
Louisiana					3,315,178	81,807
Maine	33,788,072	260,371	17,392,502	658,209	33,824,339	712,980
Maryland	8,877,660	165,550	1,943,659	77,649	3,566,034	70,303
Massachusetts	15,734,800	409,789	3,571,400	226,375	149,352,736	4,462,998
Michigan	17,129,997	432,802	1,605,474	31,271	913,305	29,714
Minnesota	10,520	298			22,437	679
Mississippi					19,400	826
New Hampshire	40,100	852	220,024	13,142	3,444,750	68,160
New Jersey	10,864,669	195,660	613,370	46,823	10,977,643	419,432
New York	11,294,204	181,138	4,412,219	146,829	6,896,892	271,694
North Carolina	8,288,562	123,966	178,300	9,938	443,775	14,548
Ohio	27,532,045	345,142	2,394,945	40,373	814,800	21,620
Oregon	4,932,895	152,263			2,534,496	32,869
Pennsylvania	1,214,849	28,008	158,800	7,152	1,031,833	46,399
Rhode Island	11,159,010	199,100	902,015	59,887	960,105	40,483
South Carolina					2,541,303	81,225
Texas					202,400	8,595
Virginia	24,033,307	476,294	333,661	13,408	5,563,129	136,539
Washington	6,081,967	154,101			3,314,500	81,315
Wisconsin	3,696,098	101,580	1,321,245	26,201	499,296	19,319
Total	191,459,141	3,412,035	38,131,650	1,504,043	249,390,992	7,220,941

* Includes the catch with bag nets.

Table showing the quantity and value of products taken with each principal form of apparatus—Continued.

States.	Dredges, tongs, rakes, etc.		All other apparatus.		Total.	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
Alabama	3,367,490	\$107,812	40,500	\$1,012	4,776,968	\$154,871
Alaska				109,793	64,159,235	2,410,848
California	4,219,665	737,365	5,232,269	1,338,260	41,809,833	3,044,731
Connecticut	25,426,518	1,476,435	15,849,745	43,021	61,458,221	1,871,413
Delaware	1,248,684	75,910	925,513	16,140	7,194,808	259,865
Florida	3,291,947	109,639	1,231,848	534,397	34,882,093	1,339,869
Georgia	1,574,485	40,820	280,717	14,187	2,994,117	123,563
Illinois			175,421	3,781	822,394	23,896
Indiana			14,866	639,493	639,493	21,693
Louisiana	5,891,095	299,896	1,382,379	58,918	20,789,203	681,284
Maine	4,661,135	165,487	16,580,040	91,575	121,700,200	2,225,806
Maryland	72,869,251	5,498,770	2,213,763	104,248	141,177,827	6,460,759
Massachusetts	3,379,315	338,671	111,702,855	1,335,994	301,349,331	7,531,194
Michigan			283,800	10,507	32,871,989	934,005
Minnesota					183,422	6,238
Mississippi	5,645,346	160,672	14,500	290	8,131,201	245,699
New Hampshire	10,500	975	37,450	2,537	3,956,824	91,481
New Jersey	21,961,496	2,146,819	608,020	51,283	71,246,591	3,625,890
New York	41,407,596	3,570,211	1,018,841	51,449	178,257,879	5,041,259
North Carolina	5,894,972	188,457	258,873	11,245	51,799,142	1,027,669
Ohio					44,932,108	618,683
Oregon	25,400	3,887	12,798,007	505,492	26,853,455	868,406
Pennsylvania	926,660	101,850	39,579	2,726	19,189,352	495,153
Rhode Island	1,976,035	359,216	172,480	7,762	21,434,665	725,675
South Carolina	442,050	23,204	464,904	26,320	4,944,840	202,602
Texas	3,085,600	127,990	887,300	19,825	7,959,400	313,832
Virginia	44,011,368	2,575,684	269,066	31,053	183,952,557	3,641,282
Washington	1,823,803	153,695	2,085,951	180,957	28,532,850	934,940
Wisconsin			43,748	2,187	13,474,583	399,272
Total	253,140,411	18,269,465	174,612,485	4,558,239	1,501,474,631	45,312,818

Shore fishery industries.—Among the most important industries directly connected with the fisheries are sardine canning, the manufacture of menhaden oil and guano, salmon canning, oyster packing and canning, and the canning of various other fishery products, as mackerel, clams, turtles, and shrimp. These give employment to over 30,000 people; represent an investment of over \$14,000,000; utilize 530,000,000 pounds of raw materials, for which \$10,458,000 is paid; and produce manufactured articles having a value of \$20,548,000. The canning of sardines and the canning of mackerel and clams are usually done by the same firms, so that it is not feasible to present separate figures for each of these branches. Lobsters are also canned principally at sardine factories, but owing to the importance of this industry, an effort has been made to represent it separately as regards the employes and investment. The packing and canning of oysters constitute the most important of the industries exhibited in the table, after which come salmon canning, sardine canning, and the manufacture of oil and fertilizer from menhaden.

Table showing the extent of some of the principal shore fishery-industries of the United States.

Industries.	Number of establishments.	Number of shore employes.	Value of plants.	Cash capital.	Raw products utilized.		Value of products prepared.
					Pounds.	Value.	
Sardine, mackerel, and clam canning ..	57	4,754	\$358,200	\$508,100	46,548,595	\$231,599	\$2,232,736
Lobster canning	11	307	24,200	38,500	5,320,322	78,720	197,574
Menhaden	50	1,431	900,300	743,000	288,764,767	650,802	1,142,998
Oyster packing and canning	301	17,733	3,247,866	2,835,300	99,177,680	6,763,160	10,145,827
Salmon canning	98	5,374	2,086,947	3,413,350	89,035,455	2,684,107	6,706,774
Shrimp canning	6	430	35,500	41,000	1,653,246	44,999	109,304
Turtle canning	1	10	7,000	6,000	243,000	4,455	12,900
Total	519	30,089	6,660,013	7,585,250	530,749,065	10,467,772	20,548,113

UNITED STATES FISHERIES COMPARED WITH THOSE OF OTHER COUNTRIES.

As a matter of general interest, the following comparison between the fisheries of the United States and those of other countries is presented. The figures for the foreign countries are the most authentic and recent ones available, have been obtained largely from the latest official records, and represent the value of the products taken. Unfortunately, it is not possible to exhibit figures for a number of countries having commercial fisheries, owing to the fact that there are no published reports available relating to the subject; among these are China, India, Germany, Austria, Denmark, Belgium, Turkey, Greece, Mexico, and Australia.

The prominent position occupied by the United States in the matter of fisheries will doubtless occasion some surprise. It is far in advance of any other country, surpassing Great Britain, the next important country, by over \$10,000,000.

The table shows the value of the fisheries of most of the principal countries of the world. As a matter of additional interest, columns are inserted showing the population of each and the average amount of money resulting from the fisheries for each inhabitant. A comparison of this kind would be much more valuable if it could include other items besides the value of the catch, as, for example, the number of persons employed, the number of vessels and boats engaged, the quantity of apparatus used, and the amount of capital invested; but such information is at hand for only a few countries. It appears that in proportion to the population Newfoundland has more important fisheries than any other country; the average value of the catch per inhabitant is \$33.82, while in the United States it is only 70 cents. Other countries having a greater relative catch than the United States in proportion to population are Great Britain, Norway, and Portugal.

Countries.	Approximate population.	Approximate value of fisheries.	Average value of catch per inhabitant.
United States.....	65,000,000	\$45,223,000	\$0.70
Great Britain.....	35,300,000	32,000,000	.91
Japan.....	40,072,000	26,000,000	.65
Russia.....	87,850,400	22,000,000	.25
France.....	38,343,200	21,256,300	.55
Canada.....	4,833,500	18,977,900	3.93
Norway.....	1,999,200	8,000,000	4.00
Newfoundland.....	197,500	6,679,600	33.82
Portugal.....	4,306,550	3,400,000	.79
Spain.....	17,266,100	2,500,000	.14
Holland.....	4,564,600	2,225,000	.49
Sweden.....	4,579,100	2,300,000	.50
Italy.....	28,459,600	1,216,000	.04

COMPARISONS WITH 1880.

Perhaps the most valuable purpose which statistics subserve is the opportunity they afford for making comparisons from time to time between the present and past condition of an industry. In the case of the fisheries this comparison must determine the necessity for legal restriction of certain fisheries, the desirability of undertaking artificial propagation, and the results of restriction and cultivation, besides indicating the actual and relative extent of the industry.

It is not the purpose to discuss all the details of comparison between the present status of the fishing industry and its condition in 1880, but simply to direct attention to the general features of the variations that have occurred and to notice certain specially striking changes in the condition of our fisheries.

Considering the persons employed in various capacities in the fishing industry, the statistics show an increase over 1880 amounting to about 51,000 persons. The principal increase, aggregating 30,832 persons, occurred in the Middle Atlantic States, although all the other geographical sections, except New England and the Pacific coast, show a substantial gain. The decrease in New England is only 18 persons, and that in the Pacific States is also insignificant, being only 32.

The amount of capital invested in the fishing industry is at present much larger than in 1880, the increase amounting to about \$20,285,000. This is due largely to the employment of improved types of vessels, the use of greater quantities of the most modern and expensive forms of apparatus, and the building of new factories, canneries, and other shore establishments directly connected with the fisheries. A larger investment is to be observed in every region, except the New England States, where there has been a diminution amounting to about \$78,000. In the Middle Atlantic region the increased investment is \$6,720,000, while in the Pacific States, with a relatively small investment, the augmentation in the capital devoted to the industry is \$6,125,000.

Comparing the present value of the products of the United States fisheries with their value in 1880, an advance is to be noted, which, while not relatively so large as the increase in the fishing population and the invested capital, is, perhaps, not discouraging, in view of the recent scarcity of three of the most important objects of fishery in 1880, viz, mackerel, fur seals, and whales. The increased value of the yield amounts to about \$6,630,000. The fisheries of New England have decreased in value to the extent of \$64,000, while every other region presents an increase, varying from \$333,000 in the South Atlantic States to \$2,687,000 in the Middle Atlantic States.

The following table shows the extent of the fisheries of the United States in 1880 and at the present time, together with the number of persons employed, the amount of capital invested, and the value of the catch in each State and each geographical region:

Comparative summary of the fisheries of the United States in 1880 and 1892.

States.	Persons employed.		Capital invested.		Value of products.	
	1880.	1892.*	1880.	1892.	1880.	1892.
New England:						
Maine.....	11,071	15,128	\$3,375,904	\$2,882,113	\$2,742,571	\$2,225,806
New Hampshire.....	414	373	209,465	93,328	176,684	91,481
Massachusetts.....	20,117	17,025	14,334,450	12,980,679	7,959,760	7,531,194
Rhode Island.....	2,310	1,584	506,678	1,034,467	696,814	725,675
Connecticut.....	3,131	2,915	1,421,020	2,868,921	933,242	1,871,413
Total.....	37,043	37,025	19,637,607	19,859,508	12,509,071	12,445,569
Middle Atlantic:						
New York.....	6,344	12,246	2,573,535	5,282,970	3,763,537	4,784,753
New Jersey.....	6,220	10,433	1,492,202	2,517,764	3,103,927	3,625,809
Pennsylvania.....	438	2,220	94,801	976,011	276,600	284,031
Delaware.....	1,979	2,247	268,231	218,129	997,695	250,865
Maryland.....	26,008	39,044	6,342,443	7,465,718	5,221,715	6,480,759
Virginia.....	18,864	23,595	1,914,110	2,944,559	2,997,043	3,641,282
Total.....	59,853	90,685	12,685,331	19,405,151	16,360,517	19,047,580
South Atlantic:						
North Carolina.....	5,274	10,274	506,561	1,243,988	845,695	1,027,669
South Carolina.....	1,005	2,701	66,275	127,762	212,482	202,602
Georgia.....	899	1,022	78,770	174,431	119,893	125,593
Florida.....	368	1,541	43,554	146,895	78,408	236,060
Total.....	7,546	16,138	695,160	1,693,076	1,256,578	1,589,894

* This year is placed at the head of the columns because it is the most recent one to which the statistics relate and the one to which most of the figures apply. The data for the New England, Middle Atlantic, and Pacific States are for that year; those for the South Atlantic States are for 1891, and those for the Gulf region and Great Lakes are for 1890.

Comparative summary of the fisheries of the United States in 1880 and 1892—Continued.

States.	Persons employed.		Capital invested.		Value of products.	
	1880.	1892.	1880.	1892.	1880.	1892.
Gulf:						
Florida	2, 112	4, 335	\$362, 563	\$1, 377, 057	\$564, 819	\$1, 103, 809
Alabama	635	618	38, 200	135, 290	119, 275	154, 871
Mississippi	186	1, 721	8, 800	434, 710	22, 540	245, 699
Louisiana	1, 597	4, 068	93, 621	719, 876	392, 610	681, 284
Texas	601	1, 277	42, 400	319, 122	128, 300	313, 832
Total	5, 131	12, 019	545, 584	2, 993, 080	1, 227, 544	2, 499, 495
Pacific:						
California	3, 094	5, 426	1, 139, 675	2, 526, 962	1, 860, 714	3, 044, 781
Oregon	4, 483	4, 200	687, 000	2, 220, 667	605, 302	868, 406
Washington	3, 096	4, 296	474, 708	1, 590, 481	417, 932	934, 940
Alaska	6, 130	2, 840	447, 000	2, 535, 703	2, 661, 640	2, 410, 848
Total	16, 803	16, 771	2, 748, 383	8, 873, 813	5, 545, 588	7, 258, 925
Great Lakes:						
New York	922	1, 498	59, 050	697, 847	154, 870	256, 506
Pennsylvania	114	408	24, 700	283, 238	43, 450	211, 122
Ohio	1, 046	2, 738	473, 800	1, 874, 900	518, 420	618, 683
Michigan	1, 781	3, 343	442, 665	1, 458, 884	716, 170	934, 005
Indiana	52	94	20, 360	21, 549	32, 740	21, 693
Illinois	300	386	83, 400	429, 545	60, 100	23, 836
Wisconsin	800	1, 225	222, 840	481, 374	253, 100	399, 272
Minnesota	35	51	10, 160	170, 743	5, 200	6, 238
Total	5, 050	9, 738	1, 345, 975	5, 478, 080	1, 784, 050	2, 471, 355
Grand total	131, 426	182, 376	37, 958, 040	58, 242, 708	38, 683, 348	45, 312, 818

One of the most instructive and important comparisons which may be made is that which exhibits the present and past condition of the shad fishery. The shad is the most important river fish of the Atlantic seaboard, and has been the subject of more extensive fish-cultural operations than have been undertaken in the interest of the preservation and increase of any other fish. The maintenance and increase of the supply of shad in recent years, in the face of an enormous annual catch, are, without question, attributable to artificial propagation carried on by the National and State fish commissions. The results achieved are among the most noticeable in the annals of fish-culture. From the following table it will be seen that the aggregate yield of shad in 1880 was 18,074,534 pounds, valued at \$995,790. At that time the fishery in some of the principal rivers and coast waters was in an unsatisfactory condition and had been showing positive symptoms of a decline for a number of years. It was predicted in some regions that, under the conditions and methods then prevailing, the practical suspension of the fishery was imminent. It was about that time that the results of extensive fish-cultural operations were manifested. The supply of shad became greater and the abundance has steadily continued to increase, until in 1892 the yield amounted to 38,830,977 pounds, for which the fishermen received \$1,879,638. While it is impossible, on the Atlantic coast, accurately to gauge the effects of propagation methods and to distinguish between the results of natural and artificial increase, the establishment of a shad fishery along the Pacific coast as the immediate sequence of relatively insignificant plants of fry in two or three rivers affords a reasonable basis for claiming the dependence on fish-culture of the Atlantic shad fishery.

The table shows the quantity and value of shad taken in each of the coast sections in 1880 and 1892:

Comparative table showing the results of the shad fishery of 1880 and 1892.

Sections.	1880.		1892.		Increase or decrease.	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
New England.....	2, 117, 392	\$88, 730	1, 085, 330	\$43, 606	- 1, 032, 053	- \$45, 124
Middle Atlantic.....	12, 024, 579	526, 982	27, 621, 440	1, 332, 854	+15, 696, 861	+ 805, 872
South Atlantic.....	3, 332, 563	380, 078	9, 385, 354	482, 403	+ 5, 452, 791	+ 102, 325
Pacific.....			738, 844	20, 825	+ 738, 844	+ 20, 825
Total.....	18, 074, 534	995, 790	38, 830, 977	1, 879, 688	+20, 756, 443	+ 883, 898

The changes that have taken place in the oyster production since 1880 have been among the most noticeable features of the fisheries during that period. The question of the preservation and increase of the supply has been widely discussed. The threatened exhaustion of the natural beds in the most prolific sections has drawn special attention to the value of and necessity for artificial methods in maintaining the crop. The increased output shown by the table, while in some States due to a development of the natural resources, has in others been mainly attributable to the application of planting methods made possible by the enactment of protective and stimulative laws.

In the New England States the increased yield has been over 300 per cent, with a reduction in the average price to the consumer. In the principal oyster-producing region, the Middle Atlantic States, the increase is less than 5 per cent, with an advance in the average price per bushel. The South Atlantic section presents an augmentation in the yield of about 350 per cent, with a large diminution in the average price, as is also the case in the Gulf States, where the catch has increased over 500 per cent. The most remarkable change has occurred in the Pacific States, where in 1880 only 15,000 bushels of oysters, mostly native, were taken, while the annual output at the present time is between 300,000 and 400,000 bushels, in large part eastern oysters introduced as seed; the average price per bushel in 1880 was 66 cents, while now it is over \$2.50, the demand for the more desirable oysters brought from the Atlantic coast being very great.

Considering the entire country, an increase has occurred since 1880 amounting to 6,067,000 bushels, having a value of \$4,122,755, the average price increasing from 55 cents to 57 cents a bushel.

Comparison of the output of the oyster fishery in 1880 and 1892.

Sections.	1880.		1892.		Increase.	
	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.
New England States.....	536, 650	\$654, 775	2, 100, 863	\$1, 751, 981	+1, 624, 213	+\$1, 097, 206
Middle Atlantic States.....	20, 755, 540	10, 931, 527	21, 625, 931	12, 500, 759	+ 870, 391	+ 1, 569, 232
South Atlantic States.....	310, 000	120, 000	1, 192, 115	254, 141	+ 882, 115	+ 134, 141
Gulf States.....	578, 725	313, 200	2, 041, 014	796, 062	+2, 362, 289	+ 482, 862
Pacific States.....	15, 000	10, 000	843, 924	849, 314	+ 328, 924	+ 839, 314
Total.....	22, 195, 915	12, 029, 502	28, 263, 847	16, 152, 257	+6, 067, 932	+ 4, 122, 755

Among other important products the comparison of whose past and present abundance, as shown by the catch, may be of general interest, are bluefish, alewives, sea bass, squeteague, Spanish mackerel, salmon, cod, mackerel, and lobsters. Comparative figures for each of these are given by geographical sections in the following table:

Comparative statistics of the catch of certain products in 1880 and 1892.

Sections.	1880.		1892.		Increase or decrease.	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
Alewives:						
New England States.....	9,728,261	\$103,285	7,128,945	\$102,029	- 2,599,316	- \$1,256
Middle Atlantic States.....	19,901,072	267,527	35,503,455	286,605	+15,602,383	+ 19,078
South Atlantic States.....	16,055,000	155,734	16,543,783	166,106	+ 488,783	+ 10,372
Total.....	45,684,333	526,546	59,176,183	554,740	+13,491,850	+ 28,194
Bluefish:						
New England States.....	5,526,341	161,418	1,303,110	77,545	- 4,223,231	- 83,873
Middle Atlantic States.....	8,267,217	187,653	12,591,486	504,466	+ 4,324,269	+ 316,813
South Atlantic States.....	850,000	16,600	1,452,984	36,918	+ 602,984	+ 20,318
Gulf States.....	* 64,250	1,085	610,256	18,376	+ 546,006	+ 17,291
Total.....	14,707,708	366,756	15,957,836	637,305	+ 1,250,128	+ 270,549
Cod:						
New England States.....	110,282,350	3,286,525	84,334,990	2,745,613	-25,947,360	- 540,912
Middle Atlantic States.....	5,247,000	98,381	2,954,317	110,612	- 2,292,683	+ 12,231
Pacific States.....	3,608,000	90,200	5,354,504	140,466	+ 1,746,504	+ 50,266
Total.....	119,137,350	3,475,106	92,643,811	2,996,691	-26,493,539	- 478,415
Lobsters:						
New England States.....	19,946,733	620,821	22,983,951	1,023,751	+ 3,037,218	+ 402,930
Middle Atlantic States.....	291,950	10,948	317,198	26,926	+ 25,248	+ 15,978
Total.....	20,238,683	631,769	23,301,149	1,050,677	+ 3,062,466	+ 418,908
Mackerel:						
New England States.....	72,567,563	1,833,910	17,018,829	1,099,904	-55,548,734	- 734,006
Middle Atlantic States.....	750,000	† 30,000	22,907	2,747	- 727,093	- 27,253
Total.....	73,317,563	1,863,910	17,041,736	1,102,651	-56,275,827	- 761,259
Mullet:						
Middle Atlantic States.....	115,700	3,991	456,100	15,753	+ 340,400	+ 11,762
South Atlantic States.....	4,369,000	112,597	5,573,623	133,635	+ 1,204,623	+ 21,038
Gulf States.....	2,217,250	108,421	15,185,117	238,528	+12,967,867	+ 130,107
Total.....	6,701,950	225,009	21,214,840	387,916	+14,512,890	+ 162,907
Salmon:						
Atlantic States.....	111,324	21,952	138,549	20,166	+ 27,225	- 1,786
Pacific States.....	51,522,500	1,004,387	93,687,978	3,710,250	+42,165,478	+2,645,863
Total.....	51,633,824	1,026,339	93,826,527	3,730,416	+42,192,703	+2,644,077
Sea bass:						
New England States.....	629,450	21,511	1,928,440	95,386	+ 1,298,990	+ 73,875
Middle Atlantic States.....	1,486,200	76,485	5,593,429	231,820	+ 4,107,229	+ 155,335
South Atlantic States.....	527,000	15,180	879,684	28,396	+ 352,684	+ 13,216
Total.....	2,642,650	113,176	8,401,553	355,602	+ 5,758,903	+ 242,426
Spanish mackerel:						
New England States.....	3,280	295	4,285	1,026	+ 1,025	+ 731
Middle Atlantic States.....	1,852,663	129,709	976,837	79,287	- 875,826	- 50,422
South Atlantic States.....	11,500	635	91,500	6,254	+ 80,000	+ 5,619
Gulf States.....	20,000	1,000	700,459	42,692	+ 680,459	+ 41,692
Total.....	1,887,423	131,639	1,773,081	129,259	- 114,342	- 2,380
Squeteague:						
New England States.....	532,000	18,622	1,415,220	48,243	+ 883,160	+ 29,621
Middle Atlantic States.....	12,004,500	363,045	15,597,713	469,751	+ 2,993,213	+ 106,706
South Atlantic States.....	1,827,000	40,355	2,368,067	68,266	+ 541,067	+ 27,911
Gulf States.....	1500,000	15,000	2,959,433	122,570	+ 2,459,433	+ 107,570
Total.....	15,463,500	437,022	22,340,433	708,830	+ 6,876,873	+ 271,808

* Partly estimated.

† Estimated.

The change in the relative positions of the different States, as determined by the value of the catch in 1880 and at this time, is a matter having considerable general interest. Massachusetts heads the list, followed, as in 1880, by Maryland and New York. Maine, which ranked fourth, gives place to Virginia, which formerly ranked sixth. New Jersey has the same position, viz, fifth. Alaska, which held the seventh place, is supplanted by California, and takes the rank California formerly occupied, viz, eighth. Delaware has dropped from the ninth to the twenty-first place. Connecticut advances one point, from 10 to 9. North Carolina remains in eleventh place. Michigan drops from the rank of 12 to that of 13, its place being taken by Washington, which moves upward four places. The remaining States which have increased their rank are Florida, from 14 to 10; Oregon, from 15 to 14; Washington, from 17 to 12; Louisiana, from 18 to 16; Pennsylvania, from 19 to 18; Wisconsin, from 20 to 19; Texas, from 23 to 20; Alabama, from 25 to 24; and Mississippi, from 28 to 22. The other States which have lost prestige are Ohio, which drops from 16 to 17; South Carolina, from 21 to 23; New Hampshire, from 22 to 26; Georgia, from 24 to 25; Illinois, from 26 to 27; and Indiana, from 27 to 28. Minnesota remains at the end of the list.

Table showing the relative rank, based on value of the products, of the coast and Great Lakes States in 1880 and 1892.

Rank.	1880.	1892.
1	Massachusetts.....	Massachusetts.
2	Maryland.....	Maryland.
3	New York.....	New York.
4	Maine.....	Virginia.
5	New Jersey.....	New Jersey.
6	Virginia.....	California.
7	Alaska.....	Alaska.
8	California.....	Maine.
9	Delaware.....	Connecticut.
10	Connecticut.....	Florida.
11	North Carolina.....	North Carolina.
12	Michigan.....	Washington.
13	Rhode Island.....	Michigan.
14	Florida.....	Oregon.
15	Oregon.....	Rhode Island.
16	Ohio.....	Louisiana.
17	Washington.....	Ohio.
18	Louisiana.....	Pennsylvania.
19	Pennsylvania.....	Wisconsin.
20	Wisconsin.....	Texas.
21	South Carolina.....	Delaware.
22	New Hampshire.....	Mississippi.
23	Texas.....	South Carolina.
24	Georgia.....	Alabama.
25	Alabama.....	Georgia.
26	Illinois.....	New Hampshire.
27	Indiana.....	Illinois.
28	Mississippi.....	Indiana.
29	Minnesota.....	Minnesota.